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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

The Post on Peace Conventions.

A few days since we gave the record of the *Post* on the Slavery question, and received a party answer, to the effect that the article in question was published during the absence of the proprietor by an Abolitionist, since deceased. To-day we reproduce portions of an article published in that journal June 13, 1863, on Peace Conventions. Will the proprietor now say that it also was published in his absence by the same deceased Abolitionist?

The article was suggested by the Peace Convention held in New York City, under the auspices of FERNANDO WOOD, JOHN VAN BUREN and others, in which an armistice with the rebels is called for, "in order that a reconstruction of the Union might be secured by friendly negotiation." The *Post* then said:

"These friendly suggestions were met by the organs of the Southern Government with absolute disdain, and rejected with derision. * * In the face of these notorious facts, which have been a thousand times since repeated, *there are some who still seriously talk of Peace propositions to the Rebels, in hope of restoring the Union.* The leaders of the rebellion did not start their enterprise with any idea of *ever returning to the Union.* Had they entertained this, they could have had all to which they were entitled, but they deliberately made up their minds to strike for a separate independence, *and that independence they are determined to accomplish.*"

An article from the Richmond *Enquirer* was then introduced, with this remark:

"After such a response, Fernando Wood ought to see that the Rebels are not yet in condition to consider his peace proposition."

The Rebel journal used the same haughty language then that it does now, declaring that the South would accept nothing short of "separate independence." What has occurred to make the *Post* advocate the same measures—armistice and convention—it denounced in 1863? The policy of the Government has not changed since then—all the measures in regard to slavery now employed were then in full force. Slavery, therefore, has not effected the change. What has? Let us suggest. In June, 1863, the prestige of military success was with the rebels, and as long as there was a chance for them to *conquer* their independence, it was "hands off"—no compromise. Shortly after that date the tide of battle turned in our favor, and every day since then we have exemplified our ability to put the rebellion down. The change in the military situation has necessitated a change in Demo cratic tactics, and what was not necessary in 1863 to establish the rebel government, has become of prime necessity now. The rebels have shown their inability to conquer their independence, and it must now be secured to them by armistice, conventions of the States, "or other peaceable means." In this way can the vacillations of the *Post*, and its party, be accounted for.

Union Music.

Our friends of the Central Union Glee Club favored us with a visit last night, and delighted us with a number of patriotic airs, for which we hereby express our acknowledgments, hoping that we may all be able to sing the songs of the joy that cometh of Peace before a great while, and that in order to bring about that happy consummation, Union men everywhere will stand together and strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts to crush the wicked rebellion which has been the cause of so much sorrow and mourning throughout the land during the last three years. Let us exert ourselves to the utmost of our ability to roll up an overwhelming Union vote next Tuesday, that the hearts of our brave soldiers in the field may be encouraged, and their arms nerved to such deeds of gallantry as will make rebeldom quake to its centre, and the rebellion totter to its downfall. "When the war is over" we hope to hear again from our Central Union Glee Club, when we will gladly unite with them in singing

"Jehovah hath triumphed,
His people are free."

Meantime, let us keep on working as well as waiting. Let the Union Glee Club keep on singing; we will always gladly listen. The labors of this Club during the present campaign have not been in vain. Their efforts have been valuable and we hope to see them rewarded with a towering majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Rebel Plot on the Canadian Border.

There need be no longer any doubt as to the character of the raid of the rebels from Canada upon St. Albans. George N. Sanders has revealed the whole thing in a letter to the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, in which he very impudently asserts that the raid into Vermont was duly authorized by the "Confederate Government at Richmond," and adds that "this enterprise was conducted without *unnecessary* violence." The Toronto *Globe* finds fault with the rebel robbers and murderers making Canada a base of operations; takes the ground that "such a thing ought either to be an offense against Canadian laws, or such an offense against American law as would come under the operation of the Extradition Treaty," and suggests "that a continuance of these raids may involve the Provinces in trouble, and adds that if any similar brigand expedition from the Province becomes known or suspected, it will be the imperative duty of any good citizen to report the matter at once to the authorities."

So it appears that at last the legal conditions of this question of international friendship are to be tested, and that too at the instance of our Canadian neighbors "over the border." If Canada does right this time, she will be better to us than a "border State."

Political Badges.

In no previous campaign has the badge business been so prolific both in quantity, quality and variety. The pictures of the Presidential candidates are got up in medallion styles of every description. Silk, cotton, velvet, satin, ivory, gold, silver or imitations of the precious metals, enter largely into the composition of these badges, and the American colors are worked into numerous tasteful devices in order to add to the attractiveness of the pictures. They are got up so as to hang from the button hole by a ribbon, to wear in the shirt breast as a pin, or on the coat lapel. Many persons are collecting specimens of the badges from motives of curiosity, and there are very few persons of political proclivities who do not provide themselves with at least one to wear. The artistic appearance of all we have seen is fully up to many more pretentious efforts claiming to have merit. Pittsburgh is indebted to Mr. Pittock for having introduced the greatest variety of medals and pins. The campaign of 1864 will leave its name and its impress through all the land. It will be an historical work of the advance of photographic art worthy of note.

Exhibition of Grapes.

Mr. J. Knox, No. 29 Fifth street, will have an exhibition of grapes during the entire week, at which twenty different varieties will be displayed. These exhibitions show wonderful results in the cultivation of the grape by Mr. Knox, whose success, both as to quality and extent, has won for his vineyard a high reputation throughout the country, and gained for Pittsburgh a renown, especially among cultivators of the delicious fruit and producers of choice wines therefrom. That Cincinnati should find here the most superb brands extant, is certainly something to be proud of.

Mr. Knox has done and is doing very much, not only for horticulture generally, but to introduce the best varieties of grapes, and awaken an interest to a branch of business for which this part of the country is peculiarly adapted. These exhibitions are valuable therefore as showing positive results, and can not fail to enlist the attention not only of practical growers or of that, of amateurs as well.

Mr. John Jay, of New York city, in a recent speech at Brooklyn asserted that the Chicago platform invites and censures foreign intervention in our domestic affairs; that it renders probable instant recognition of the Southern Confederacy; that it will operate to raise the blockade and open instanter the Southern ports under the agreement for an armistice.

Union Meeting at Clinton.

The Union Mass Convention at Clinton on the 5th Inst., promises to be a grand affair. Preparations are being made in several of the townships of Washington, Allegheny and Beaver counties to get up large and imposing delegations. The McClellan Democracy hold a Convention at the same place on the 2d inst., at which Dan. W. Voorhees, Gibson, Montgomery and other "big guns" of the Democratic, Hypocratic, Copperheadic and Butternutic persuasion are advertised to speak; and it is the intention of the Union men of the townships around about Clinton to beat them so awfully that they'll not know themselves until after the 8th of November. The Robinson and North and South Fayette delegations will meet at McHenry's, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the Convention.

Union men everywhere are invited to turn out with flags, banners and music and help to swell the throng.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Prospects—Destitution and Suffering—Dr. Bellows—Sanitary Commission—What California has Done.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2, 1864.

We have been receiving dispatches by telegraph, the last three or four days, in regard to Sheridan's great victory in the Shenandoah Valley, the last fight mentioned being the one at Fisher's Hill. These victories have cheered our people up—always excepting our resident secessionists and their copperhead allies, who begin to look despondent. The nomination of McClellan has infused some life and spirit into the bogus Democracy, and they are making strong efforts to insure the success of their candidate in this State. They will be defeated signally, though. The Union party will carry the State by at least 20,000 majority. What a singular position McClellan has allowed himself to be placed in—a War man on a Peace platform! It would have been much better for his reputation if he had not accepted that nomination. If he was running on a platform that coincided with his West Point speech, his chance for an election would be very good. As it is now, no man who sincerely desires the success of the Government in the struggle to crush the rebellion and establish its authority, can consistently vote for any other than the Union nominees.

The course the Democratic party has taken on this important issue, has driven from its ranks thousands who will never vote with them again. While professing to be opposed to the rebels, they have in the same breath opposed nearly every act of the Government that had a tendency to preserve the Union, and have continually cried for "Peace," when they knew there could be no peace until the issue was fought out. Everybody desires peace, but we of the Union party only want one Government. You may rest assured, though, that California will cast her vote for Lincoln and Johnson; Oregon will do the same; the new State of Nevada *may* go for McClellan—many think it will.

Our people have suffered greatly this year in parts of the State, from the long continued drouth. The crops in the most favored portions will be light, while in many places no crops will be raised at all. In the Southern tier of counties, the inhabitants are suffering terrible hardships, and in Santa Barbara county are actually starving. This was only made known during the past week, and steps are now engaged in forwarding supplies of provisions and money for their relief. Peopleon your side of the ocean will find it difficult to realize that this can be so, as California has always been known as the "Golden State," and the idea of wealth being easily acquired here has always prevailed abroad. It is true, though, that many people are poor, in the midst of gold, and true also, thank God, that those who *have* the means to do so are giving liberally for the relief of the distressed. Dr. Bellows appreciates our people in this respect, and in this respect. He went home to New York on the last steamer, and on the night before he left, made a speech before a large audience at Platt's Music Hall, chiefly devoted to the Sanitary Commission. In summing up, he said that "Californians were poor, financially, very poor, but they didn't know it—that they were generous, and liberal, and open handed, not because they couldn't help giving." The last part of the sentence, it would not be becoming in me to indorse; but the first part of it is unquestionably true. Californians are poor, and they do not like to acknowledge it. Nearly all the wealth of our mines has gone East or to Europe—from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 being shipped from here per day. Meantime, the agricultural interests have suffered for the last three years; first came a flood that devastated half the State, next year but light crops were gathered, and this year a drouth, which will cause the loss of many thousands. What will it be next year? Taxes on everything you eat and wear, have also added to our troubles. Still, we have no doubt but our citizens will do their share of the Northern States have, and we ought to be thankful for that.

With all these hardships, though, our people have still been able to contribute liberally to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. The Christian Commission have recently received over $20,000 in gold from a fair in this city; the Mechanic's Institute receipts of which have been over $30,000, and the District Fair at Stockton is also said to have been a success. So you see some of our people are doing well; but that, you know, is the case everywhere.

Oil Intelligence.

The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Mercury*, has been estimated until of late to consist in her vast coal and iron deposits. The Executive of this State astonished the commercial world when he announced that the oil interests of the State now almost rivalled the two great staples of the Commonwealth. But a few years since the delusive imagination prevailed that the existence of petroleum was confined to the narrow channel of Oil Creek. Soon, however, the upper and lower Allegheny regions were so developed that capital readily sought investment in new territory, until the area of the oil region became much enlarged. Then we were startled by new discoveries in Washington and Greene and on Slippery Rock. But, perhaps, the region now exciting the most interest, is the recently developed Clarion River country. We see by the Oil City papers that even there the excitement is intense, and that the men of enterprise are all alive to the development of this region. Between Clarion and Venango, and the streams of the two Counties interlock. The Clarion River almost runs parallel with the upper Allegheny, at a distance of some thirty miles, and forms the Western limit of the same coal basin. Geologists describe the strata formation as the same, and Professor Warner and others, after examination, have come to the conclusion that this is the centre of the upper oil basin. Twenty years ago while boaring for salt on this stream, a flowing oil well was struck, but owing the value of the crude oil, the well was abandoned. Wells have also been partially sunk, showing unmistakable symptoms of oil; and recent investigations upon the stream have discovered the existence of oil springs along almost the entire length of it. Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., the great iron men of Western Pennsylvania, have already struck a flowing well on the lower Clarion, but as the well is not yet tubed we are unable to speak definitely of it. We merely allude to this subject to show the great extent of the oil development, and to express our gratification as Pennsylvanians, at the increasing knowledge of the exhaustless wealth of our great State.

The Oil City *Monitor* of last week says the stock of oil at the wells is light, and the daily yield is considerably less than six months ago. The Cuba well on Cherry Run is said to be producing 200 barrels per day, and the well of Capt. Grainger, in the Sugar Creek locality, 100 barrels per day. We hear of a good show of oil being struck in a well on the Wise farm, at the mouth of Pitt Hole Creek, and also that the Eldorado Co. in their wells at the head of Horse Creek Eddy, have a splendid show of oil at the depth of two hundred and sixty feet. The Horse Creek region appears to be a favorite territory with operators, and all the leases, both of oil territory and stocks in Philadelphia and New York appears to be as fierce as ever. Worthless territory sells equally as well as good. What a splendid swindling business it is to be among the dupes and flats. Paper territory is cheap and greenbacks plenty. The "Fry Farm" at Walnut Bend has been recently sold for $11,000.

The Capture of Steamer Roanoke.

PIRACY NO CRIME.

By an arrival at Halifax we have some additional particulars of the capture of the American steamer Roanoke by Rebel pirates on the passage from Havana for New York. There was but one of the crew of the Roanoke killed in the struggle for the possession of the vessel, a Dutchman who did not understand English, and who could not comprehend the transaction which resulted in a change of masters. The pirates did not attempt to explain the matter, but shot him down. Another of the crew was murdered.

The intention of the pirates was to coal and provision the vessel at Bermuda, and then make the attempt to run her into Wilmington, N. C., and a vessel put off from Bermuda to tow the steamer, but owing to the stormy condition of the weather the scheme was abandoned, and the vessel burned as before stated.

The charge made in the Bermuda courts against the pirates was that of piracy, but ignoring the decision of Judge Stuart, of Nova Scotia, in the Chesapeake case, the authorities of Bermuda decided that the charge could not be maintained, and withdrew it, setting them at liberty. The Bermuda editor remarks that the matter will be settled between the home and the Confederate Governments. Perhaps the Government of the United States may have something to say in the matter.—*Boston Traveller.*

SHERMAN AND HOOD.

THE CHASE—THE SITUATION.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 26.

"A stern chase is a long race." So General Sherman has found it. Hood's leg has served him a good purpose in getting himself out of harm's way. For the present, his army is safe. By the latest advices, which I have from signal officers, Captain W. M. McCreary, and Lieutenant Wm. Reynolds, who left the front on the 24th, the rebel army is reported to be at Blue Mountain, a point fifty miles southwest of Rome. General Sherman was at Golesville, a town twenty-seven miles from Rome, and in the same direction. When Lieutenant Reynolds came up, early this morning, there was a gap of about four and a half miles yet uncompleted in the railroad beginning a mile and a half below Dalton. It will be completed to-morrow. A strong regiment of rebel cavalry still hovered about Dalton. The Lieutenant, and a few others, while walking across the gap, came suddenly upon one of their pickets, who fired at them. He being the only armed man among the party, bravely employed himself as a skirmisher, and making a circuit through the woods, came upon their flank, and by firing off his revolver rapidly frightened them off.

The fierceness of Sherman's pursuit, and the ruggedness of the country, have necessarily dragged considerable numbers of straggliers out of Hood's columns. They are not numerous, though, for they are veterans of many marches, and Hood, of course, keeps his best troops in the rear. More fell out at Ship's Gap, perhaps, than at any other point, and our mounted cavalry have harvested straggling squads. I saw one thousand and seventy odd march yesterday down Main street to the appointed guard-pen. The rebels are not stopping for supplies. The country through which they have marched is full of corn.

All reports to the contrary, there has been no fighting of consequence since Allatoona. The rebels have fled much too fast to allow of it. They have sought only to get away.

A large force of paymasters started two days ago for the front. Some of the corps have heavy arrearages of pay due them. The trains are crowded daily, conveying the sick and wounded from the front northward, in preparation for the winter campaigns below.

● WHAT THE REBELS WILL DO.

That the rebels are expecting General Sherman speedily to renew the campaign, and make a bold push for Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, seems now pretty certain, as likewise that they are preparing for resolute resistance. I am well persuaded they will not take up their front covering those places, from any expectation that we will move westward from Atlanta during the present season. One of these is that those places are reported to be the seat of their principal ironworks and ordnance manufactories for the supply of the armies of the South and West. Another indication pointing in the same direction is, that as soon as Hood had crossed the Chattahoochie in his campaign on our rear, and, of course, before he knew what its result would be, he ordered his military telegraph offices, army postoffices, and other appurtenances of the army to be moved from Newman, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, to Blue Mountain, the place where we now is. This was three weeks in advance. From this it would appear that he had little hope of reaching Chattanooga when he started, but supposed he would be met in his chief, he might upon the railroad south of it, to retreat to the point he had now reached. Gen. Sherman would thus, if not forced to leave Atlanta, be compelled to delay a considerable time in repairing the road in order to transport from Chattanooga his supplies for a fall campaign, while he (Hood) would thus gain time for himself by preparing to contest the advance upon Selma and Montgomery. He blasted his own hopes. By delaying too long at certain knotty points, such as Allatoona, he not only failed to destroy our army, but to render it necessary for us to evacuate Atlanta from lack of supplies, but he also both badly bruised himself and allowed General Sherman to get the start upon his rear as to give him much trouble.—*Cin. Com.*

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Astounding Developments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.

The testimony of Felix G. Stidger, Grand Secretary of Kentucky, before the Military Commission on Friday last, contains the following important points: Witness saw Heffren on May 6. Heffren said that he was expecting a rebel commission from Kentucky in connection with the disbandment of Forrest's regiments. He said he would call together within twenty-four hours, 1,000 or 1,500 armed members of the secret Democratic organization. Saw Bowles at French Lick Springs, May 9, who asked "do you know anything about the Democratic organization?" Bowles said that he was a military chief of that order; the forces in Indiana, would concentrate in Kentucky, and occupy it, if Illinois would concentrate at St. Louis to capture Missouri. Bowles claims 40,000, and hold that State, that a Mr. Stone had organized a regiment in Indiana in six weeks, that a Mr. Dickenson, of Baltimore, went to Indianapolis for him, and communicated with the rebels. Bowles wanted to know how many men Kentucky could furnish to join Buckner's invading army. The secret order, he said, was three degrees higher than Knights of the Golden Circle. He belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had resurrected the order out of it. The witness saw Heffren and Bowles, and they have been to Indianapolis, and he and H. H. Dodd had concluded to call a meeting of the order between the 13th and 16th of June. They were the only two persons who could call the order together. Saw Bowles May 20. He had returned from Indianapolis, where he saw Dodd, Bullitt and Barrett, of Missouri. Barret pledged Missouri for 50,000 and Illinois for 100,000 men. Bowles said Vallandigham had been made Supreme Commander, and he was appointed a commissioner to visit him in Canada, and notify him of it. Dodd and others, on Sunday, May 22, had experimented with Greek fire in the basement of a building in this city, and that Government boats on the Mississippi could be destroyed by it; that they would use it to destroy Government property; that Jeff. Davis would pay ten per cent. on all property destroyed. Bullitt knew how Greek fire was made, and that those who knew how to be used against the Government. Bullitt and others decided at Louisville that Coffin, a detective, must be murdered. As Bowles got him into the order, he must have him murdered. Bowles promised to do it. Mel. Bingham and Dodd, at Bingham's office, early in June. Gatling remarked that he was glad the Government had not taken his office-still gun, for he intended to patent it in Europe for the Rebel Government. The secret cypher of the order, for official communications, was explained at the meeting of the Grand Council of Kentucky, June 27. Judge Bullitt, D. C. Whipps, M. Prior, and M. Winchester, were elected to the Supreme Council, to meet at Chicago, July 1. Reports were made about the organization of the order and preparations were made for a revolution at the Grand Council of Indiana, June 24th. Dodd, Harrison, Bowles, Mulligan, Humphreys, Judge Borden of Fort Wayne, Mr. Otto, Dr. Gatling, Dr. Athon, McBride and Everett, of Evansville, and others, have come to the conclusion that this is the centre of the upper oil basin. Twenty years ago while boaring for salt on this stream, a flowing oil well was struck, but owing the value of the crude oil, the well was abandoned. Wells have also been partially sunk, showing unmistakable symptoms of oil; and recent investigations upon the stream have discovered the existence of oil springs along almost the entire length of it. Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., the great iron men of Western Pennsylvania, have already struck a flowing well on the lower Clarion, but as the well is not yet tubed we are unable to speak definitely of it. We merely allude to this subject to show the great extent of the oil development, and to express our gratification as Pennsylvanians, at the increasing knowledge of the exhaustless wealth of our great State.

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News from the South.

The Question of Reconstruction.

Vice President Stephens' Plan Impracticable.

Alabama an Unsafe Rebel State.

The Impressment and Prices in Richmond

The Charleston *Mercury*, of October 6, reviews Vice President Stephens' plan of reconstruction, and pronounces it impracticable. The editor says: In order, we presume, that he might not be misunderstood in his policy of reconstruction, the Vice President refer to the Convention of 1787 as the model of the Convention he proposes for the assembling of the Confederate and the United States together. Let us see, then, what was the Convention of 1787.

1. The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed deficiences of the articles of confederation to carry on the affairs of the United States. It was called by States already in confederation, after their independence was achieved and the war with Great Britain was ended, to alter or amend their articles of confederation. Is this now the condition of the Confederate and of the United States towards each other? In 1787 the states which assembled together in Convention were at that very time united together under one Government; and upon the most intimate relations of amity, having fought together, though a seven years war, for their common independence and liberty. In 1864 Mr. Stephens advocates a Convention of the Confederate States with the United States from whom they have separated, because of their faithlessness and oppressions, and who are now waging against them a fierce and barbarous war for their subjugation. The circumstances, then, in which the States which formed the Convention of 1787 were placed are very different from those in which the Confederate and the United States now stand towards each other. The former was a Convention of friends: the latter must be a Convention of enemies.

2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates appointed to the convention of 1861 shall be clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected. So far as the submission of its labors to the States is concerned, it is somewhat like the proposed convention of 1804 is like the convention of 1787; but there is a most striking difference between them as to the matters to be submitted. The latter was "to revise the articles of confederation and perpetual union." All rights—there was no "strife" displayed or furious war to be adjusted in the convention of 1787. But now we are to go into a convention with States in open rebellion, which for years have been for three years striving by the sword to root them out of our land.

3. The Convention of 1787 was assembled to form a more perfect union. The preamble of the Constitution submitted to the States for their ratification places this at the very first reason which governed their labors. General Washington, the President of the Convention of 1787, assigns this as the one great object of the Convention. Now, no union exists at all between the Confederate and the United States. Yet, if the Convention Mr. Stephens proposes is to be like the Convention of 1787, its grand object must be "to form a more perfect union" between the Confederate and the United States in other words, a reconstruction of the defunct Union.

4. The convention of 1787 was limited in its powers. The resolution of the Congress of the Confederation appointing it was as follows: "That a convention should meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May ensuing, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, be confirmed by the States." Mr. Stephens supports a convention of delegates from the United States, in which the delegates shall be limitless in their powers. They are to be "clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment." Other rights and independence are all to be liable to the "plan of adjustment." Why the jealousy which actuated our fathers, on entering into the convention of 1787, formed only with friends, should be repudiated in proposing a convention with with our unprincipled Yankee enemies, is a matter, we presume, quite beyond our humble appreciation.

We yesterday published extracts from late Rebel papers to show that the Alabama Legislature, in extra session, had refused to support Governor Watts in a movement to reorganize the militia. This evening's *Enquirer* is significant as showing that, on the contrary, the Legislature has passed bills protecting those subject to military duty. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 26th says:

Alabama will be decidedly an unsafe State for law-breakers to reside in. Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabam Legislature was one which makes the crimes of negro-stealing, horse-stealing, house-robbery and arson punishable with death by hanging, without discretion of the jury. Another, to punish by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years, any impressing officer who violates the impressment law in any shape or form in the execution, or pretended execution of the same.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 26th, in referring to the effect of the wholesale impressment at Richmond on prices, has the following:

Since the recent order of the Secretary of War, requiring the absence of so many of our citizens in the military service, thereby necessitating the closing up of various places of business, it is a fact worthy of remark that many of those who have been permitted to keep open, by reason of their nativity, deformity or shuffling qualities, have put up their prices to a degree which must bear very oppressively among the poorer classes, and should bring down upon their heads the severest censure. In no one branch of business is this state of affairs more manifest than in the trade. Owing to this fact, those persons referred to above have put up their prices one hundred per cent. and hate of Yankee importation (by blockade) which could have been purchased then for $80 and $70, are now held at $150 and $175. Now it is as necessary to make covering for the head as for the feet, or any other part of the body, and it is equally as much to the interest of the government will take into serious consideration this fact, and immediately suffer a reasonable number of workmen in that line of business to return to the trade again.

Daniel O'Donnell, Patrick Grant, John Doyle, A. Mehegan, P. Farley and F. Curran, Irishmen and conscripts, were yesterday morning picked up by Gen. Carey's scouts on the Williamsburg road, near Boar Swamp, ten miles below the city. The party were evidently attempting to make their way to the enemy's lines. They were all detailed conscripts, who have recently been ordered to go to their commands in the field. They have been committed to the Castle. O'Donnell is a plumber and gasfitter, doing business on Broad street, above Ninth. He being put *hors de combat*, the city is, we believe, without an accomplished gasfitter.

FROM THE FRONT.

Heavy Firing Heard on Butler's Lines.

Condition of Affairs in Richmond.

Hood's Army About 30,000 Strong.

WASHINGTON, October 31.

The steamer Keyport arrived here early this morning, having on board Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, and Generals Barnard and Rawlins, and Colonel Cutts, who have been to the front.

The Daniel Webster reports that loud cannonading was heard yesterday morning on General Butler's front before she left. The Webster brought up forty rebel officers from Colonel Downs, who were delivered to the Provost Marshal at Washington.

A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching the lines and is now in this city. He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section. He represents that the conscription is actively progressing and that persons between the ages of 18 are being sent to the army. Telegraphers, express men and railroad employees continue exempt from military duty. The Rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army. About 30,000 of these latter have been sent, to reinforce Lee. Hood's army numbers about 30,000. There are a few troops besides these two armies and they are scattered over the South, and there are only 40 men as Provost guard at Fredericksburg. There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial food and luxuries can at many places be purchased.

This gentlemen says thousands of the soldiers would, if they could, escape from service, and in some sections, if any opportunity were offered, shooting would emphatically manifest itself. He bought some gold before he left Richmond, paying $25 in Confederate money for one in coin. After Early's defeat in the valley of Virginia gold could not be bought for less than $30 in paper. He says that no one out of the Confederacy can have a correct idea of the general effects of the ravages of war, both in agriculture and trade.

Newhall W. Cluskey, formerly post master of the House of Representatives, has recovered from the wounds he received in battle, and has been elected a member of the rebel Congress from the Memphis district.

CASE OF THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS.

Increasing the Armament on the Lakes.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.

The Confederate managers on behalf of the St. Alban raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadin Court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. It is reported that the Washington Government has notified England of their intention to increase the armament on the lakes for the purpose of protecting the frontier.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Casualties in the Late Movement.

561 NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

Slavery Abolished in Maryland To-day.

Important Mineral Discoveries.

Rebel Flags Presented to Government.

The Rebel Account of Grant's Movement.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Advices received to-day show the losses, in the late movements of the Army of the Potomac, to foot up in the aggregate, in killed, wounded and missing, about 1,200 men. The killed and wounded number about seven hundred. The enemy's loss in prisoners was one thousand, and their killed and wounded amounted to five hundred more. As our force retired to our entrenchments, the enemy followed quite close. Although it was generally supposed that the enemy's force in the entrenchments was large, their prisoners state that their numbers were inferior to ours. All is again quiet in the army.

Capt. John C. King, 16th regular Infantry, has been dismissed the service by the President, having been sentenced by court martial, at Columbus, Ohio, to be cashiered for intoxication while on duty.

General orders re-issued declare that recruits presented for enlistment, or already enlisted in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, will not be rejected if at least five feet in height, provided they are otherwise physically qualified to perform the duty of a soldier.

Up to the present time 561 national banks have been authorized by the Comptroller of Currency. Over two millions of capital were included last week.

The new Maryland Constitution supersedes the old one to-morrow, November 1st. The following is the article of declaration of rights, declaring the immediate abolition of slavery in that State:

ARTICLE 24. That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, and whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received a number of very valuable specimens of gold and silver ore from Colorado territory, taken from a newly discovered lead in the extreme southwestern portion of that territory, south of the Platte river. Also, a specimen of coal lately discovered on the Upper Missouri river gold region. The discovery of coal in this locality is hailed with delight by miners, as there is scarcely any timber, and it was feared that working of the mines would have to be stopped from this cause.

Major General Torbert, Chief of Sheridan's cavalry, introduced to Secretary Stanton, private James M. Comston, Company D, 91st Ohio Volunteers, detailed as bearer of three rebel battle flags, one captured by himself at Cedar Creek, and another captured by private Richard Taylor at the same place. The other was captured by the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry in Luray Valley. Secretary Stanton returned the thanks of the Department to the brave captors and ordered medals to be prepared for them in recognition of their gallantry.

The Commission appointed by the Governor of New York to visit the President relative to the arrest of State Agents here on a charge of election frauds, arrived to-day, but beyond opening a new office for the State Agency have accomplished nothing as yet.

The following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday is the rebel account of the last movement of Grant's army, a brief synopsis of which was included in last night's dispatches. The *Enquirer* says:

At an early hour Thursday morning a movement in force on our works was developed by the enemy on the lines below Richmond, and on the right of our line before Petersburg. During the night previous, the enemy had made extensive preparatory maneuvres, and it is said had received heavy reinforcements. Be this as it may, the enemy began below Richmond, and massed his columns of attack against our right, bringing about the heavy cannonade which was intermingled some time after with considerable musketry. The enemy made quite a determined attack on our front, but seemed to be simply feeling the strength of our line. They continued to move out to the right, however, in a force sufficient to drive our works, skirmishing occasionally along our exterior line, but making no impression. Upon reaching the vicinity of the junction of the Nine Mile Road with the Williamsburg road, the enemy made several serious efforts to break our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The cannonade continued nearly the entire day. The principal fighting was on the Williamsburg and Nine Mile roads, some seven or eight miles from the city. Pending the progress of affairs on the north side, a still more vigorous attempt was made by the enemy before Petersburg to extend their lines toward the Southside Road. They advanced at an early hour in force upon our works on Boynton plank road, seven miles south of the city, and made several assaults upon them, but were signally repulsed each time.

In cavalry skirmishing during the day, the gallant General Dearing, of South Carolina, it is reported was killed. After their sanguinary repulses in the morning, the enemy remained comparatively quiet on the right, but commenced in the afternoon some heavy cannonading and mortar shelling on the left of our Petersburg front. The losses of the enemy are of course unknown. It is evident they are prepared now to operate on both flanks, and it is likely they will attempt to extend their lines upon both sides simultaneously. They were yesterday within short distance of the York River Railroad, but the further they proceeded in that direction the deeper they got into the swampy country, which is somewhat impassable while it not dangerous in winter than in summer. What object they can have in stretching out their line on this side unless it be the rather questionable one of getting upon the north bank of the James, it is not easy to devise as yet. It is certain and quite satisfactory that they made nothing out of anything they attempted on Thursday. What their ultimate aim, is clear enough. Weakening of a grand assault, it was a costly and useless enterprise.

From North Carolina.

The Epidemic at Newbern Abated.

300,000 NEGROES TO BE ARMED.

The Slaves to be Free and have 50 Acres of Land.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

By the arrival of the mail, via Fortress Monroe, we have the North Carolina dates, of the 27th inst. The late frost has materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. The medical authorities say it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to fever, until cold weather sets in permanently. The reported death of Colonel Heaton and son is incorrect; both have recovered. The number who died from fever will not exceed 2,000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. The fever originated from the slip at the foot of Craven street, Newbern, which was filled up last June by Captain Madley with barrels of rotten meat.

Rebel papers appear to be unanimous in favor of arming the blacks. The editor of the Richmond, *Confederate*, writing to his paper from Richmond, says: The pressure brought upon the authorities here favoring the arming of the blacks has been too strong to resist. Hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now actively made to arm for the spring campaign 300,000 slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

GENERAL RANSOM'S REMAINS.

ADMIRAL LEE AT CAIRO.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 31.

The remains of Brigadier General Ransom, late commander of the 4th Division, 17th Corps, left here to-day in charge of his Adjutant General.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—Admiral Lee arrived here this evening, and went to Mound City. Four hundred and sixty-five bales cotton arrived to-day, most for Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Union Majority, 12,656.

HARRISBURG, October 31.

The official soldiers' vote, received at the Secretary's office up to this date, is as follows: Union, 17,888; Democratic, 5,232—Union majority, 12,656.

From Our Armies.

Two Union Brigades Entrapped.

Further Details of the Late Move.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

The Enemy at Rood Hill.

Early's Army being Reorganized

Longstreet Said to Be in Command.

ABUNDANT SUPPLIES AT ATLANTA.

The Exchange Fleet at F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. EASTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALLOWAY,
12. CHARLES P. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

Will the Slaves Fight for the Rebellion?

It seems highly probable that the men who manage the desperate affairs of the Rebellion, will seriously undertake to bring into the field an army of colored troops. Of course they will be slaves, but they will have the promise of freedom in case the independence of the South is gained. Possibly the unreserved promise of freedom will be made, and perhaps something by way of pay and soil added.

So far as we have seen, this scheme is objected to in the South, not on account of the hazards, or because of doubts of the slave's fidelity, but because it will be the distruction of slavery. The Richmond *Enquirer* accuses a Raleigh objector with loving the institution more than Southern independence; and we have seen it repeatedly intimated that if independence can be thus purchased the South must prepare to make the sacrifice. This argument and appeal pre-suppose success as certain; nothing is said of what would be the effect on the institution in case the scheme failed and independence not won: the fact is kept out of sight that it may fail and that there would be no new resort. Thus it plainly appears that it is the last card the South is about to play by arming the slaves.

The question recurs, will the slaves fight on the side of the rebellion, even with the promise of freedom, pay and soil? On the solution of this important problem, it is useless to deny, no little depends. It is clear the rebels think they will. Everything depends on the degree of restraint, coercion and discipline that can be brought to bear on every individual black man. We have seen the South, in the expressive language of Gen. GRANT, rob the cradle and the grave to keep up the Southern armies. We have seen the white population submit to tyranny not less grinding than that would be which transferred the slaves to the ranks, and which has ever been over them. It is an indisputable fact that the white population of the South would yield the contest at once, but are made to fight on, while daily-increasing exhaustion renders the condition of the non-combatant population truly hopeless. Now, the question arises, will not the despotism that has done this, that has brought and rigidly holds the white population of the South to this point, that has grasped everything and silenced complaint—will not a despotism that is absolute, suffice to make the slaves fight as willingly as a large proportion of the white conscripts? Will the blacks be more prompt to desert than white men who are hopeless and despairing, many of whom never were for the rebellion? Will their opportunities for deserting be better even though their disposition be greater? On the contrary, will they not be more carefully guarded and extraordinary precautions taken to make them, as machines, move and do at the word of command?

Admitting all the probabilities concerning the disposition of the slaves to desert and the strong provocations to infidelity, there are many reasons for conceding that the Rebel leaders do not over-estimate their power to reduce them to obedience, even in the ranks of the Rebellion. That the slaves would be organized into independent commands, is not probable, but interspersed with white regiments, and commanded by white officers. It may be useful to remember that the North, at the outset of the Rebellion, expected too much concerning the disposition of the slaves to rise when the white population should be withdrawn. Long years of oppression had degraded them to a lower depth than we had supposed, and we have learned how little manhood slavery had left to its victims. The South boasted that the slaves would be the most serviceable supports to the Rebellion, and that the North estimated too lightly the coerced fidelity of the slave. So it would seem. We are willing to concede that there are good reasons for not too speedily adopting the conclusion that slaves cannot be made to be fighting soldiers on the side of the Rebellion.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

It is known that leading and virulent Copperheads have been buying up large quantities of Union envelopes, bearing the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and using them to forward Copperhead tickets to the Army, or at least affecting to do so, and having them mailed at some post-office convenient to the Army, so as to come on here with the post mark of Washington, Fortress Monroe, or other offices convenient to the Army Headquarters. The *Post*, of this city, admits that this charge is true, and asserts that they, the Copperheads, are obliged to pursue this course in order to avert the danger of their documents being tampered with in the Post-office. It is unnecessary to say that this charge against the Post-office is a positive and absolute falsehood, and is known to be a falsehood by those who say so, or who write so. We do not put ourselves forward as the champions of the Post-office, but we openly challenge the Pittsburgh *Post*, or any other Copperhead organ, or any Copperhead, to name a single instance in which documents under seal have been tampered with in going through the mail. We defy the *Post* to do this, but if it has a case in point, let it bring it out in a manly way. Failing to do this, that sheet stands convicted before the community of the most unblushing falsehood. Its mission is to help to cover up fraud upon the people of this State, and its partial admission of this is the best proof in the world of the existence of a foul conspiracy against the purity of the ballot-box.

The Great Decision.

Just one week remains in which to do all that can be done to push the fortunes of the Union. One week more given us to save the country. Let it be a week of good, systematic, close working. Let us not, for a moment, forget that the Democracy, so called, is engaging in every species of dishonorable transaction to enable them, if possible, to carry the State for the Copperhead ticket. Let every Union man keep his eye open, and report any and every irregularity of which he may be cognizant.

Look Out for Election Frauds.

Copperheads are at work preparing to invalidate the sacredness of the ballot-box in this State, and unless they are watched steadily and persistently, they may and will succeed to a great extent. It is important, then, to be thoroughly awake, and to lose no opportunity that may offer of tracing out the crimes which these traitors to their country are resolved upon committing unless balked in their efforts.

Soldiers' Views of McClellan.

A gentleman who was for nearly two years connected with the Army of the Potomac, has furnished us with the following statement, showing the change which has taken place in the feelings and sentiments of that army, towards Gen. McClellan, and the probable reason for it:—"When the information of Gen. McClellan's removal from command was reported through the army, it produced the greatest excitement. The army was on its march towards Fredericksburgh, but halting for two or three days near Warrenton. The different Divisions of the troops were paraded, on a fine Autumnal afternoon, in the field contiguous to the town. Gen. McClellan, accompanied by Burnside, his successor, surrounded by his staff and followed by a large escort of cavalry, rode rapidly in front of the several Divisions, looking sad, as did also Gen. Burnside. Gen. McClellan had an unlighted cigar in his mouth. The men shouted as he passed. Many threw up their caps into the air, and some threw down their guns on the ground. They made the air ring with "Hurrah for Little Mac," "Don't leave us Gensral," "Come back to us," &c. The dissatisfaction seemed extensive, and it produced a wide-spread depression in the army.

"For several days all conversation turned upon this subject; and expressions were uttered which were far from respectful towards the Government at Washington. A large number of officers tendered their resignations—in some regiments, nearly every one. The good sense of brigade commanders refused to approve and forward them to the department, and they were returned. Gradually the feeling changed Burnside was thought and spoken of kindly. As General McClellan began to figure in politics he declined in the esteem of the soldiers. His letter to Judge Woodward was read with an amazement that subsided into disgust. The news of the defeat of Woodward and of Vallandigham reached the army just in the midst of the brisk skirmish at Bristoe Station; it produced the greatest excitement and delight. The troops went with a spontaneous "double-quick" back from Manassas to the support of the 2d Corps at Bristoe. The felt that they were supported by the patriotic people at home.

"There are, no doubt, in the army some who, like others at home, are attached to the Democratic *name*, and will stick to it through thick and thin. But there are thousands who, when they find the name abused and misapplied to gloss over a policy favorable to the bloody rebellion, will vote against that policy as well as they have fought against it. I lately spent a day in a place where a company, who had served their three years, was disbanded, and found they were all Republicans. I said to one, 'How is it that you all go for Lincoln?' He replied, 'We go for the old Government and the old flag; we have seen too much of the rebellion to go for its success.'"

Scottish Rejoicing Over the Victory at Atlanta.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16th.

Pittsburgh Commercial—MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you herewith a copy of the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, dated Sept. 23d, which gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting of "Federal sympathisers" held in the town of Newmilns.

I ask you to give it publicity through your columns for various reasons,

First, That it may show the "anti-Niggerites" the position the negro occupies in Scottish society, viz; that of a gentleman.

Second, That it may demonstrate the fact that the "working masses" of that country do not think the war "a failure," but are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is now rebellion shall have laid down its arms and submitted to the lawful authority of the United States Government; that they rejoice with every true patriot who loves Union and Liberty in the success of our arms, and that they look to us as their future deliverers from European despotism.

Lastly, That it may cause the "Copperheads" to blush for shame when the flag that affords them protection, and which they are straining every nerve to trample in the dust is being reverred and honored in a foreign land by people they denounce as the worst of enemies to the United States. Yours, &c.

J. A. MILNE.

"The Anti-Slavery Society of Newmilns held a social meeting here, in the Black Bull Hall, on Saturday evening the 17th inst., to rejoice over the successes attending the North American army, under General Sherman at Atlanta. Previous to the meeting, and when the news brought by the mail ship China, had just been made known, a large and beautiful North American flag was seen mail its mystic streaming out from the spire of our Town's House, and floating in the breeze. The chairman, Mr Matthew Pollock, gave the first toast as follows: "The health and prosperity to President Lincoln, and every true Republican of America, and may the cause for which they are struggling spread its branches over every land, until the oppressed of every clime, color, or creed, be set free." Mr. J. Donald gave the next toast as follows: "To Gen. Grant and the noble army under his command; may they prove a wall of fire around the Ark of Republicanism, until the despots of the earth be driven as chaff before the winds, and the people of every nation shall sing hosannahs to the Most High for the gladness and liberty." Mr. Daniel McArthur gave the third toast, as follows: "The American Navy, coupled with the name of Admiral Farragut, and may the stars and stripes be a terror to all tyrants, and a beacon to all true lovers of liberty." Alex. Turner gave the fourth toast, as follows: "Long live General Sherman, great is the victory that has fought and lived at Atlanta, and to the memory of those who have fought and died." Mr. Samuel Walace proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. John Brooks, a colored gentleman, for his kindness in presenting this town with a beautiful North American flag, which was unanimously responded to. The meeting, after singing a number of appropriate songs, broke up at a late hour, rejoicing in the principles that had drawn them together, and hoping soon to meet again."

THIS is the way that Commodore Vanderbilt, who controls the Harlem Railroad, and Jerome, who controls the Hudson River Road, got possession of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad: After securing the home stock and bonds, a large amount still remained in the hands of English holders. To obtain this, agents were dispatched to England, the most profitable trains ceased running on the road, heavy expenses were incurred by the construction of enormous piers at Port Monmouth, the Raritan Bay terminus, and in a hundred other ways the receipts decreased, while the expenses increased to such an extent that the frightened Englishmen gladly transferred their bonds into the hands of the agents, who obligingly purchased them at their own risk. Now they have bought the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and are going to have a through line between New York and Philadelphia that shall be independent of the Camden and Amboy monopoly.

THE great gunpowder explosion at Erith has started the question, in London papers, whether the English insurance companies are liable for damages resulting therefrom? The liberality shown by the Royal Company in paying for plate-glass broken by a similar explosion in the vicinity of Liverpool, is attempted to be made a precedent for claims in the Erith case. The companies, however, decline and disclaim any liability; and, clearly, they are right in so doing; for the very conditions of their policies except explosions, even when fire results, as not within the purview of a contract of fire risk. But when people, who insured against fire, happen to have their furniture smashed up by the collapse of a powder mill, miles away, a claim for indemnity under a fire policy is simply laughable. None but an Englishman would think of making such an absurd demand.

A Paris letter says: "One can hardly speak of the royal family of Italy without mentioning 'La Rosine,' the favorite mistress of the King, and her three children, who called Victor Emmanuel father, whose image is as distinctly stamped upon their features as it is upon the coin of his kingdom. This woman was the daughter of a drum-major in the Italian army, who, some fifteen years ago, took the fancy of the King. La Rosine still retains her place as 'La Favorita del Re,' and even the ministers of the crown find it necessary to conciliate her favor in order to use her influence. She goes openly to the palace, rides in court carriages, and keeps up her establishment in the city—regal in all its appointments and appearances."

A FIRM in Philadelphia has invented a scientific apparatus for lighting gas by electricity. It is a neat and elegant fixture, consisting of a brass cup, lined with silk, a loosely fitting India rubber stopper, and an insulated copper wire coil, with a platinum point, directly over the burner. When the stopper is placed a small piece of tin foil, to hold or store for use the electricity generated by the friction of the India rubber stopper upon the silk lining of the cup. While the cup is closed there is a complete electric current maintained, but when the gas is to be lighted the cup is lifted, the electric current is broken, and the electricity passes down the coil of wire to the burner. At the same moment the gas is turned on, and is instantly lighted.

General Intelligence.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, the eminent Catholic Divine died at the Carney hospital, in Boston on Thursday night.

The steamer George Appold, was launched on Friday, at Philadelphia. She is intended to run between Baltimore and Boston.

There are two Irishmen in Bangor, Me., who receive annually between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in gold, as dividends of the product of a mine in which they are interested in California, and in which they once wrought with their own hands.

The ship Saranak arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, having on board two hundred and forty two Irish emigrants.

Passengers by the New Orleans steamer say the utmost excitement existed in that city among the civilians, when they left, in consequence of Gen. Hurlbut's order, providing for the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 within the limits of the department The interpretation generally put on the order was that enrollment meant—get ready for active service; and, under the impression thus created, a disposition to "skedaddle" was painfully conspicuous, though the facilities for gratifying it were limited.

Mr. Trenholm the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, represents the funded and unfunded debt of the Confederacy on the 1st of July last, $1,250,000,000. The expenses from the 1st of July to the 31st of December are estimated at about $325,000,000, making an aggregate of $1,575,000,000. The annual interest of this debt is over $100,000,000.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of Thursday, says that it is whispered about the city that a certain individual, respectably connected, who has been speculating largely, and successfully, as was believed, in whisky and other staples, has suddenly left for parts unknown, after victimizing his friends, bankers, brokers, &c., to the tune of about $40,000. The amount was obtained in sums of from $500 to $12,000 on slight drafts on New York, and it was only when these drafts were presented for payment and were repudiated by the parties on whom they were drawn, that the eyes of the confiding dupes were thoroughly opened.

A singular rumor got afloat among the Chinese at Pekin, which shows how prompt they still are to believe ill of foreigners. It was said that the student interpreters were in the habit of kidnapping boys and girls, and digging out their eyes, to use them for photographic purposes. The Chinese government took the matter up, bamboood several persons who were found propagating the scandal, and succeeded in arresting four or five of the real kidnappers, so the tale is now beginning to die out

Where a new building was being erected adjoining one of the highest in the city, an employee went out upon the roof of the completed building, and finding the neighbor was going up some five feet higher than his, made the inquiry of the mason, "Why didn't the owner build it a little higher?" Without any hesitation the mason replied, "Cause he didn't own any higher."

Schenectady, New York, boasts a novelty in journalism. It has a daily paper with two editors, one Republican and the other Democrat, who have a page each of every day's paper,—The second page is for McClellan, and the third for Lincoln, and spirited controversies are constantly going on within the limits of a single sheet.

Pleasure traveling on Sunday is officially declared to be illegal. In the Brooklyn City New York Court, a livery stable keeper, named Nooyne, brought an action against one Doherty, to recover for damages to a carrage which the latter had spoiled, during a pleasure drive on the day in question. Defendant's counsel moved for, and the Court granted, a nonsuit on the ground, that as traveling on Sunday is prohibited by statute, no person can maintain action founded upon an illegal proceeding. The effect of this decision will be apt to lessen the number of fast men, fast women, and fast teams on the avenues hereafter, on the Sabbath day.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston reports that many of the pulpits are overworked to such an extent as to constitute an evil of great magnitude. This evil exists in both the upper and lower classes, but it is more fully developed and most injurious in its effects, in the highest divisions, where the pupils are competing for medals. The average attendance is thirty-two thousand.

Potatoes are falling. The Bath *Times* (Me.) says that the very best qualities sell in Belfast for fifty-five cents, and in Bangor for sixty cents per bushel. The Portland *Argus* says, potatoes were in market began on Saturday last at forty-two cents per bushel. The potato crop in that section will prove the best that has been gathered for many years. One gentleman has raised three hundred bushels of Jacksons on one acre.

The students of Yale College had an enthusiastic Union meeting last week. Speeches were made by home talent, and letters were read from Edward Everett, William C. Bryant, Charles Sumner and others, written in answer to invitations to be present.

Two gentlemen in Indiana have offered to give fifty thousand dollars each towards the establishment of a first-class Female College in the city of Lafayette, in that state, if one hundred thousand dollars more can be raised by the citizens.

Amherst College offers for the next year $825 in prizes. The largest amount possible for any student to take is $225. The term bills of the college are to be increased $15 the coming year.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes figures to show that five thousand five hundred slaves have left their owners in less than one-fifth of that state, since the war begun.

A company has been chartered to bring water into New London, Connecticut, from an elevation of one hundred and seventy feet.

A Remarkable Case of Crime.

The London *Times* has a deeply interesting report of a startling case which came before the police court of Lambeth, one of the suburbs of London, on the 22d of September. From the history given of the affair, it seems that on the 7th of September, Mrs. Rebecca Hill, employed in a residence adjoining the place called Laurel House, situate in Lanark, was startled by loud cries accompanied by sobs, which seemed like those of a woman. As she had on former occasions heard similar sounds, she now determined to ascertain their origin. It was not long before her efforts were rewarded. Behind a window, strongly guarded by iron bars, she perceived a woman, who, on noticing her, made signs and gestures as if desirous of secret communication. Accordingly Mrs. Hill procured a long stick, and by means of it passed slips of paper and a lead pencil.

The paper was returned covered with writing, the import of which was communicated to the police, and a constable was dispatched to look into the affair. He scaled the high iron gate which protected the inclosure, and despite various obstacles thrown in his way by the inmates of the place, succeeded in gaining the presence of Mr. Edward Hammond, its master. He requested permission to see his wife, when Mr. Hammond said she was sick, but, not being able to put the officer off in this way, at last accompanied him to her room. Mrs. Hammond was found in a small room, the atmosphere of which was rank with noisome odors, bolstered up on two or three rotten, and protected by a coverlid torn and dirty. The police agent then produced his writ, and the whole party, consisting of Mr. Hammond, his wife and the two women, were taken into custody and removed from the place.

At the legal examination of a medical gentleman of the highest respectability testified that he had made a professional examination of Mrs. Hammond, and that he found, as the result of his inquiry, that her body was emaciated, her whole system in a condition similar to that of a person who had suffered from a continuous fever. "Her muscles showed out very distinctly;" her mind was, however, unaffected; she talked with clearness and precision, and with the indication of an intellect of a high order. In a week Mrs. Hammond was able to appear in court, and stated her case substantially as follows:

"she had been married to Dr. Hammond for several years, bringing him a dowry of £600 a year. Before her marriage her name was Rosaline Buckley. While still a maiden she had been sent to a homeopathic establishment, and while there was seduced by the proprietor, a Dr. B——, by whom she had a child. These facts, however, were known to her husband before their espousal.

On the 4th of March, 1862, she ascertained from the confession of Elizabeth Wakeman, then a servant in the family, that an illicit intercourse existed between that woman and her husband. She at once wrote to the relatives of Miss Wakeman, informing Mr. Hammond of her discovery, and refusing to return home, sought the protection of her friends.

Shortly after, the entreaties of her husband her own loneliness and a revulsion of feeling, led her to join Mr. Hammond again; and she was induced, by a coercion to write another letter to the parents of Miss Wakeman, (who still continued to live in the house) in which she denied all previous assertions. This state of constrained existence, and an estrangement which the presence of a suspected mistress under her own roof rendered perpetual, culminated in the month of September of the same year, with her being confined, under lock and bolt, in Lanark House, Peckham; Mrs. Allen, her former housekeeper, being her janitor. She remained in this place some time, when the whole family, so singularly constituted, removed to Laurel House, Lambeth, where the confinement was still enforced, and if anything, rendered even more rigorous.

During this period she was liable at any time to the entrance of Mrs. Allen and Miss Wakeman; was the passive listener to their abuse, and the victim of their passionate blows. Her dressing case, containing her jewels and many articles of peculiar value, was sent, without her consent, to a pawnbroker's. Her room was kept poorly ventillated, and the bed clothes were of the poorest and dirtiest description. From a window in her room she could often and often see Miss W. standing on the door step, clothed in her own silk dresses, in her velvet jacket, in her Paisley shawl, with her round velvet bonnet with feathers on her head; she could see her husband approach this woman thus attired, hand her into a carriage, and the two ride off together."

It appears that Mrs. Hammond remonstrated in very strong terms against the treatment of her husband, which had the effect of causing him to treat her with increased severity, probably with the design of overthrowing her reason. For two long years the poor woman was locked up in her own room, and the seasons rolled wearisomely on, the long days of monotonous agony being broken only by the recurrence of her meals and the unwelcome visits of her persecuting janitors. The offenders were placed under very heavy bonds to appear for trial.

GOVERNOR Cony, of Maine, has appointed Nathan A. Farrell, of Rockland, to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Fessenden in the United States Senate.

Personal.

Perley Vallandigham, a nephew of the great copperhead mogul, has just been convicted at Muscatine, Iowa, for illegal voting in that city in March last, and will be sent to the State prison.

M. Erlanger, who recently married Miss Slidell in Paris, was married two years before to a daughter of M. Lafitte, the wealthy banker. The union was not a happy one, and upon a suit commenced by Madame E. a separation was granted in the French Court. By dint of perseverance, and the expenditure of large sums of money, Erlanger obtained a divorce from the Pope. If the last marriage does not prove a happy one, Madame E. No. 2 can secede and become Miss Slidell again by the same French rule.

At Washington Park, Providence, Rhode Island, last Monday, a man weighing one hundred and forty pounds undertook to run around the mile track in sixteen minutes, dragging a sulkey weighing ninety-five pounds, in which was seated a man weighing one hundred and seventy pounds. He accomplished the feat in eleven minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

An elderly lady recently entered one of the principal dry goods stores in Springfield, Massachusetts, and asked to be shown some goods for "a child's dress." The clerk in attendance displayed the fashionable goods for children's wear; but these not proving satisfactory, the clerk, to be guided in his selection, asked the age of the child. "About thirty," was the innocent reply.

Mayor Alexander, of Springfield, Mass., has made a wager with a Democrat, of that city, that in the event of McClellan's election, and within fifteen days thereafter, the Mayor is to give the McClellanite a wheelbarrow ride a distance of two miles, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

George Francis Train, in a speech at Wilkesbarre, said: "I had been taught to believe that the Declaration of Independence, *Magna Charta*, Yankee Doodle and the Bible were divine institutions, but this Judas-conceived, Janus-faced, Cataline-organized, Arnold-executed, Jeff. Davis-managed concern of rotten politicians at Chicago could only have been the work of the devil, assisted by his New York, London and Richmond descendants of the impenitent thief?"

George W. Blunt, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, proposes to give all the soldiers and sailors in the army and navy a Thanksgiving of turkey and pie, and suggests that the people go about it at once. A good move, and it can be done.

George Thompson is to speak at Concord, N H., shortly, where he was mobbed in 1855.

Dickens, in his new story of "Our Mutual Friend," like Thackeray in his later novels, is said to have borrowed some characters from America. A New York journal asserts that "a large class of readers in New York will recognize in the person of Mortimer Lightwood, Esq., a gentleman of New York, of whom Mr. Dickens has made a striking silhouette." Who is he?"

Professor A. D. Bache, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, sailed for Europe from Boston on Wednesday, for the benefit of his health, which is greatly impaired.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett has written a letter to the Philadelphia Union League, in which he disavows the political sentiments attributed to him by the opposition, and takes ground for the success of the Union candidates.

Deacon David Fiske and wife, of Shelburne, Massachusetts, celebrated their golden wedding on the 12th instant. A year ago their children planned a large celebration with Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, to preside; but two of the children have since died—Samuel "Dunn Browne," at Fredericksburg, and another at Cleveland—and only two of four living, out of a family of seven, were present. October 12, 1814, was near the close of the second war with Great Britain, and Mr. and Mrs. Fiske spoke of the prices of housekeeping as higher than the present prices, and of the rapid decline of prices following the close of the next spring. Each end of the fifty years rests on war.

The wife of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin who has actively administered to the wants of the Wisconsin soldiers during the war, was complimented at Vicksburg a few days ago with the gift of a handsome gold watch, purchased by the Second Wisconsin cavalry. Her brief speech in reply to the presentation address contained this pretty passage:

"Soldiers! May your every heart-throb be as strong, steady and true as the tick of your treasured gift, may your every wish purse it full gold: every loyal aspiration full and free, as my gratitude is to you!"

A soldier who had but one leg and one arm was leaning upon his crutches in the New Haven depot at Hartford a few days ago, when he was approached by a Copperhead, who inquired, "You'll vote for Lincoln, I suppose?" "Yes, sir, I shall." "What! vote for the man who got you into the army, causing you to lose an arm and leg?" "Yes, sir; I think I was lucky in being under God Abe. If it had been under McClellan digging ditches I should have been in my grave long ago."

Brigham Young has just finished a tour among the Southern settlements in Utah. He visited thirty-seven of them, and spoke thirty-nine times—"greatly edifying the Saints," the *Deseret News* says.

There was a gathering of five generations at the house of widow Polly Powers, in Princeton Massachusetts, on the 12th inst., There were present Mrs. Powers, aged ninety-eight, her daughter, from Leominster, and her grand-daughter, and great-great-grandson, all from Clinton.

Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, spoke to the Unionists of South Windsor, Ct., one evening last week, and during his address the harness of his horse was cut, with the intention of causing an accident. The trick was discovered in season to prevent unpleasant consequences.

The late Dr. Josiah Prescott, of Farmington, Maine, devised the plan of a State Asylum for the insane, and as a member of the Maine Legislature, carried the project through, and secured the establishment of the institution at Augusta.

Charles C. Stearns, a student in Harvard College, has been fined $15 in the Cambridge police court for breaking street lamps, and S. Merriweather, another student, has been put on probation for intoxication.

Condition of our Prisoners of War at Columbia, S. C.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* learns from an exchanged prisoner recently arrived from Columbia, S. C., to which place the prisoners of war who under fire in Charleston, several months ago, were lately removed, that they are in a piece of woods two miles away from the city of Columbia, and at the time our informant left, most of them were without shelter of any kind. From long confinement many of them were without the necessary clothing to protect them from the weather, and the rations furnished them were made up of the coarsest food, and was insufficient in quantity. No meat whatever was furnished them, though such of them as had means could purchase it. Not a few of these prisoners, all commissioned officers, have been in the hands of the rebels since the battle of Gettysburg, nearly sixteen months, so long that they thought their Government had forgotten them. They had first been confined for several months in Libby prison, Richmond, and from there had been removed to Macon, Ga., then to Charleston, where they had been placed under fire, and lastly to Columbiana. During their stay in Charleston only one of them was wounded. A shell from one of Gen. Foster's batteries struck a prison pen, and, exploding, wounded one of the prisoners in the leg. A few of the prisoners, unfit to be removed from Charleston, were left in the infirmary there. Our informant states that boxes containing clothing and provisions have been received lately by a few of the prisoners, and he is of the opinion that they are still passed through the lines to them if sent by the way of Hilton Head, to which place Government transports are constantly sailing. He recommends that boxes be strongly made, and bound with iron hoops. If they are not, they are liable to be opened by the rebel guard, and much of their contents abstracted.

Democratic Peroration.

George Sennet, a leading Democrat in Massachusetts, but not of the Copperhead genius, finished a speech at Roxbury, Mass., the other night, as follows:

"Slavery is the only thing that stands between us and Union and peace. Send it home to hell out of our way. When the youth in the Arabian story trod the cavern of evil in search of the lost treasure, after baffling the lions and giants, he approached the mighty gate behind which lay the prize. And he looked—and lo! the figure and the venerable face of his mother stood before him, and the well known accents wildly bade him back on the peril of his soul. But the voice of heaven said to himself: "Verily, it resembleth a woman of God, and will proceed in a body to the railroad station, where they will be assemble at headquarters, Concert Hall, at nine o'clock, and will proceed in a body to the railroad station, headed by a brass band. Accommodations have been provided for four or five hundred passengers, at fifty cents for the round trip. Tickets can be had at the hall.

but what doeth the servant of God on the side of sin?" And he piously struck at the figure in the name of God—and lo! It was a devil, who fled howing, leaving the treasure under the sward. So it is with you. You have trodden the cavern of evil up to the gate of the treasure. You have fought the good fight, and are ready to receive your reward. And now stands before us the awful figure of the Constitution—but it is only a figure, and under it a devil! Strike it in the name of God! For it is not the Constitution that is in danger, but you, and Liberty is the prize of the blow."

HOOD'S POLITICAL FAILURE.—It would seem from the following remarks of Jeff. Davis in his speech at Augusta, Ga., just prior to Hood's advance, that the latter, which has turned out so miserably, was undertaken in aid of the peace party of the North:

"We must beat Sherman: we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and, so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the Ohio river, and thus *give the Peace Party of the North an accretion* no puny editorial can give."

An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented a machine for coal mining, which weighs 200 pounds, costs $300 and will do the work of twenty men. The machine operates a series of picks, which have the peculiar motion of the human arm when manipulating a pick in undermining or bearing into the coal, and are moved up to their work by the same mechanism which operates them, and their motion and movements can be graduated to any desired speed; hence the machine can be worked by hand, horse, or steam power.

CITY MATTERS.

THE grading and masonry of that part of the Allegheny Valley Railroad between Kittanning and Mahoning, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, F. Wright, is fast approaching completion, and when in operation, will not only greatly increase the receipts of the road, but add another link to the vast chain of improvements constantly being made in and around our growing city. Perhaps nowhere around the city can the rapid increase in population and in the erection of dwellings and manufactories, all sprung up within a few years, be so quickly seen as along this road. But a short time since the entire business of the road (passenger and freight) was done with two trains, and there was an abundance of spare room. Now, three daily passenger and through freight, with coal and extra trains, requiring all the rolling stock of the road, are daily run, but are not adequate to the travel and traffic, although taxed to their utmost extent. The Company have now ten locomotives, and if business increases during the coming winter, in the same ratio as of late, additions to the number will be required before Spring.

The running department of the road, with all requisite repairs, are chiefly under the management of the Assistant Superintendent, Capt. John Fluke, who is ever attentive to the wants of the public, and always ready, with a watchful eye, for any repairs or improvements. The conductors are gentlemanly, courteous and obliging to everybody coming under their charge.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at the Iron and Steel Works of Messrs. Brown & Co. (formerly Bailey, Brown & Co.) at the foot of Wayne street, on the bank of the Allegheny river. About eleven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, a workman in the mills, was employed in adjusting a crane used for lifting heavy pieces of iron, when, by some means, the arm, which is composed of a stick of timber some two feet square, fell, crushing Mr. Geoghegan's chest in a terrible manner, and injuring four others slightly—two of whom, Mr. McElroy and Mr. Cochran, received severe though not dangerous injuries. Medical assistance was at once called in, when it was found that Mr. G.'s wounds were of a serious character. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 22 Wylie street, where he expired in a short time afterwards. Mr. Geoghegan was a well known and most estimable citizen of the Third Ward, and leaves a wife and children and a large circle of friends. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and had been in the employ of Messrs. Brown & Co., for a long period. An inquest will be held upon the body, this morning at nine o'clock.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS—*Monday, October 31.*—Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, Reed and Agnew. Depuy's Administrator's Appeal; Allegheny O. C. Decree affirmed at cost of appellant, Opinion by Read, J. Daniel McLaughlin, of Cambria County, was, on motion of R. L. Johnson, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court. The list for Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria Counties was taken up. Crary vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Armstrong County. Judgment of *non pros.* Jack vs. Morrison; on motion of D. Reed, attorney for plaintiff in error, rule on defendant in error to show cause why a writ of restitution should not issue from this Court, returnable on Wednesday next. Carr & Co. vs. Beck *et al.* Cambria. Argued by Geo. M. Reed for plaintiff in error; R. E. Johnson, contra, not heard. Smith's Appeal. Cambria. Motion by Mr. Reed for a rule to show cause why the appeal in the above case should not be quashed. Caldwell vs. Caldwell. Armstrong. Submitted by Golden for plaintiff in error, and Boggs contra. Cambria Co. vs. Tomb and others. Indiana. Argued by Clark and Kopelin for plaintiff in error, and by Thompson and White contra.

CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.—MONDAY October 31.—Present Judges Stowe and Brown. The jury in the case of the Brownstown rioters returned a sealed verdict, as follows: That Jacob Stemmler, Frank Hoenig, James A. Brown, Joseph Fagan, Wm. Unks, Wm. Leech, Frederick Brosnan, and Hugh Duffy are not guilty; and that John Guhl is guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court.

John Tagg plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The District Attorney then called up three cases of Sunday liquor selling against Alexander McGrew. The defendant keeps a public house in Perry ville, and was charged with selling liquor on the following Sunday—8th of May, 11th of September, and 9th of October. He plead guilty on each charge. Sentence deferred.

J. F. Vogel, of the Seventh Ward, plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

FREEPORT CONVENTION.—The Grand Mass Convention at Freeport takes place to-day. A good time is anticipated, and the meeting will doubtless prove one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations of the campaign. Col. Granville Moody, the "fighting parson", will be present and deliver an address. Several other distinguished speakers will be in attendance. A large delegation of our citizens will go on a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The delegation will assemble at headquarters, Concert Hall, at nine o'clock, and will proceed in a body to the railroad station, headed by a brass band. Accommodations have been provided for four or five hundred passengers, at fifty cents for the round trip. Tickets can be had at the hall.

COMMISSIONERS.—Governor Curtin has appointed the following named gentlemen to take the soldiers' vote to be cast in November Messrs. Wm. V. McGrath, James J. Martin, F. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia; Bernard Reilley, of Schuylkill county; William Horton, of Fulton county; and Jonas H. McClintock, and John M. Foster, of Pittsburgh.

THREE MONTHS' MEN.—The 197th Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel John R. Haslett, (100 days men,) arrived in this city on Sunday night from Rock Island, and were entertained by the Subsistence Committee at City Hall. Their term of service having expired, they are now on their way to Philadelphia to be mustered out.

HOUSE BURNED.—A house belonging to Mrs. Cook, on the Steubenville pike, Robinson Township, was burned a few nights since. As there was no person residing in it, the work is supposed to have been that of an incendiary.

RAIN.—The pleasant weather for the past week was marred yesterday evening by a "cold, drizzling rain," admonishing us that "chill November's wintry blasts" will soon "make fields and forests fall."

SPECIAL SESSION.—A special session of the United States District Court will probably be held in January next.

Books, &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth catalogue. Address W. E. Hiltown, 11 Spruce street, N. Y. sep8-dtw-w8m

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.

The above named article will keep cider sweet and sparkling all the year round; the very best article put up in packages, sufficient for one barrel, can be obtained at J. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 55 Market street, near Diamond, near Fifth street, the great depot for Perfumery and Toilet articles. oct26

AT T. T. MYLER

DEPARTURE OF SUMMER.

Where are the blossoms of Summer?—in the West,
Blushing their last to the last sunny hours.
Where the mild Eve by sudden night is pressed
Like tearful Proserpine snatched from her flowers,
To a most gloomy breast.
Where is the pride of Summer—the green prime—
The many leaves of all twinkling?—Three
On the nearest limb; three on the naked lin e
Trembling—and one on the old oak tree!
Where is tne Dryad's immortaly?—
Gone into mournful cypress and dark yew,
Or wearing the long gloomy winter through
In the smooth holly's green eternity.

HOOD.

FACTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A green corn dish for breakfast; Boil more than enough for dinner, take the remaining ears next morning, and with a sharp knife cut through every row of kernels; then scrape them from the cob, put them in a saucepan, add a little salt and a very small piece of butter; turn on milk enough to cover, and heat till the milk boils.

A breakfast cake: Two cups corn meal, one cup flour, teaspoonful salt, tablespoonful molasses, two cups cold water or milk, a small teaspoonful soda.

The yeast prepared by the Hungarians will keep for a whole year. During the summer season they boil a quantity of wheaten bran and hops in water; the decoction is not long in fermenting, and when this has taken place, they throw in a sufficient portion of bran to form the whole into a thick paste, which they work into balls that are afterwards dried by a slow heat. When wanted for use they are broken, and boiling water is poured upon them; having stood a proper time the fluid is decanted, and in a fit state for leavening bread.

Pickles already made can be preserved by putting in a few roots of horse-radish. If the vinegar is pure and clear, they may be kept for months without skimming over.

A table spoonful of flour to each squash or pumpkin pie is equal in value to one egg.

Paper, torn up into inch bits, makes a good bed, a substitute for hair or feathers.

Put some juice of the frost grape into your old cider, if you would make vinegar come.

Give your hens with their food at the rate of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper every other day to a dozen fowls. It makes them lay finely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which is a decided recommendation.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which is an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.
12 Cold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ACNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. an13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

ELDORADO OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh subscribers to the Eldorado Oil Company will receive their dividend at the office of the Union Banking Company, on and after Monday, the 31st inst. By order of the Board.

R. A. MITCHELL,
oc31-4t Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to
W. G. STILES, Jr., Secretary,
oc28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

OFFICE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY

are requested to pay the amount of their subscription forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wood street.

JOHN SEMPLE, Jr., Secretary.
oc26-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet, at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
oc26-1m

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 851 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se14-6f

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. m h1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. MCCLELLAN, Proprietor.

se10 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

R. L. RICHEZA'S
Proprietor. McKeesport, September, 1864. 3

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY }
Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY.

will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

F. M. GORDON,
oc27-td Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 32 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. H. BARNES,
oc6-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

ROBERT FINNEY,
oc25-1w Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oc22-1m Cash'r.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oc21-1m

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 18th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oc20-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oc19 2w

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 185 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 9th day of November next.

JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.
oc26-tf

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly receiving the benefit of this observation and expe rience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the great Tragic Actress, EMMA WALLER, who will appear in her wonderful personation of Sir Walter Scott's

MEG MERRILIES,

With all the original music of

GUY MANNERING.

Meg Merrilies.....Emma Waller,
(The full company will appear.)

Dance Rory O'Moore, as brought by Prof. De Long, Miss Jennie.

To conclude with the
SWISS SWAINS.

Sm'g.....J. O. Sefton.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Unparalleled attraction. First week of the Comic Pantomimist and Comedian,

GEORGE L. EDESON,

Who will appear in his great character of Nicodemus. The beautiful and artistic sisters MLLLE and CLARA FOWLER; MILLY HOLMES, the people's favorite. The GREAT STAR COMBINATION in a bill of universal excellence.

First week of
ALI HASSAN.

The great gymnast in his wonderful and terrific feat upon the trapeze. First week of Miss MARION EDGE-ON and Miss LOUISA ROBINSON. First week of J. SYLVAS CLARKE, the versatile performer.

nov1

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan4-1y

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
No. 67 Fourth street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,219 20
Assets.....$522,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Building, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oc18 89 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lazear, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, E. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. H. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	DAVID E. PARK,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
C. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block,

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
R. H. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
THOMAS CARNEY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
D. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
WM. HAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. HAGALEY,	JOHN SNYDER,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE COPE,	ROBERT SCHORR,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16-6ly F. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au28-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
aug4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
de23-6m

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oc13-3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE WORKS.

We would call the attention of the public to our new stock of

FIRE WORKS,

which we have now open and are prepared to sell at

L. D. DUMMETT & CO.,
oc26-1w No. 97 Wood street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLIPS,
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se6 126 Wood street.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

EBBERT & PATTERSON,

At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.

Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Locks and Supporters, Reed-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap3

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent of Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hay Rises and Superior Gas Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se26

WM. SMITH..... DAVID E. PARK..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all Kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
50 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAISLEY,
oc19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES, } HENRY R. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

140 Water street, above Menongahela Bridge,
oc12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the

WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS

HENRY R. CAMPE

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE..... WILLIAM MCKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant

and Purchasing Agent,

DEALER IN

Flour, Meats, Cheese, Lard, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Markets. au25-3m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 851, Pittsburgh.

au15-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 13 Smithfield street.

100 Hhds Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 Hhds Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
250,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

GEO. W. DILWORTH..... JOS. B. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.

jal2

WILLIAM HAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH..... CHARLES WEINEL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
se7 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oc6-1y

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grant street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50 —100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of notes to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan is, as the rate market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes issued from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government, for in addition to the pledged faith, ability and credit of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2mdaw

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.

se1-3m-Thaw

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Coupons, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The business of the late Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAWRENCE,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JAMES BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r	

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place his name on the list, as one unit is a denomination of $50 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy29

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK RULING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 164 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jy4

FOR SALE OR RENT.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash-house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and a few rods only from the southern or western expansive, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 139 Allegheny P. O. oc21-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of Mr. TINDLE, No. 189 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 51 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE, with two acres of ground, corner of Ridge street and West Commons, Allegheny city.

Enquire at 57 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oc25-1w A. M. MARSHALL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, but since good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 2½ miles from Bicknell, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of wheat, corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good 16 house and barn, with other necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. B. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 97 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s, 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11¼ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 31, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81		102
U. S. 5-20s	101¾	101¾
U. S. 5-20s, new	101¾	101¾
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95½	
U. S. 10-40s		95
Gold	218	218
Pittsburgh 6s	76	
Connellsville 6s	33	
Steubenville Scrip		60
Citizens' Insurance	60½	
Western Insurance	54	
St. Clair Street Bridge		41
Monongahela Navigation Co.		47
Allegheny Valley R. R.		12
Connellsville R. R.	12	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		10¾
Steubenville and Indiana		17
Allegheny Bank	57¾	
Pittsburgh	70	70
Mechanics		68
Iron City		68
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	60½	
German Trust Bank		39
Lawrence Oil		21
Stella	.90	
Federal	1.45	
Flaming & Blood		4¾
Rose		1.10
Eldorado		2¼
Phillips		7½
Oil Basin		10½
Hemlock		5
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1¾
Cherry Run Central	1¾	1.30
Ohio Valley		1¾
Mass Mining	.8	10
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		98
Mercer County Bonds		39
Monongahela Savings Bank	45	50

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

For Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
100 Second National	—	
100 Third National	103	—
50 Exchange	—	—
50 Iron City	.72	Div. May 5 per ct.
50 Pittsburgh	.71	" " 5 "
50 Allegheny	.69	" " 6 "
50 Mechanics	.68	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	.68	" " 5 "
100 M. & M.	.61	" " 4 "
100 First National	—	$3.75
100 First National, Alt'n	110	$5.00
100 Manchester Saving	69¾	4 per ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	.51	Div. June $6.00
50 Western	.50	" May 3.00
50 Pittsburgh	.52	" " 3.00
50 Eureka	.50½	" " 4.00
50 Pittsburgh	.84½	" Aug. $4.00
50 Commercial	.75	" July 3.00
50 People's	.22½	" " 4.00
50 Penn	—	—
BRIDGES.		
50 Monongahela	.62¾	Div. Sept. 5 per ct.
50 St. Clair Street	.51¾	" July 5 "
50 Hand Street	.51¾	" July 5 "
50 Mechanic Street	—	—
50 Birmingham	.83	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	.10¾	No Div.
100 Central	.10¾	Div. May 4 per ct.
100 Fort Wayne	.104½	Div. Oct. 2½ per ct.
100 Cleveland	.103	Div. Oct. 4 per ct.
50 Connellsville	.13	No Div.
" do (Interest)	.12½	" "
50 Steubenville	.11¾	" "
50 Ohio & Penn	.6	" "
50 Hempfield	.¾	" "
50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	—	" "
50 Birmingham	.61¾	" "
50 Citizens	.95	" "
GAS.		
50 Pittsburgh	.83¾	Div. July $2 50
50 Allegheny	—	" May $1 00
50 Birmingham	.81¾	" June 5 per ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
50 Lecesco	—	Div. Aug. 12 per ct.
50 Rock American	.7¾	
50 Daisell	.8¼	Div. Oct. 1 per ct.
50 Allegheny and Pitts.	.10¾	Div. Oct. 2 per ct.
50 Philadelphia	.7¢	Div. Oct. 2 per ct.
1 Iron City	—	—
1 Horse Neck	1.10	—
1 Red Hook	—	—
1 Federal	.1½	—
50 Acme	—	—
50 Whisky Creek	.1¾	—
50 Fayette	.8	—
50 Perry	—	—
50 Elm'wd Blood farm	.4	Div. Oct. 2 per ct.
50 Olmstead	—	—
50 Phillips farm	—	—
50 Phenix	—	Div. Oct. 2 per ct.
50 Phillips	.7½	—
50 Valley	.2¾	Div. Oct. 1 per ct.
50 El Dorado	.2¾	—
50 Cherry Run Central	.1¾	—
50 Monongahela	—	—
50 Noble & Delamater	.12¾	—
50 Linden Oil Co	1.05	Div. Sept. 1 per ct.
Rose Oil Co	1.10	Div. Sept. 2 per ct.
Oil Basin	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	—
50 Monghela Navig'n	45	Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County's	.80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	.79	do do do
do 6's	.70	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	.102	do do do
do 6's	.70	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	.90	do do do
do 2d mortg	.100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	.95	do Feb'y and Aug.
Bonds R. R. 7's	.75	
All. Co. Bounty 6's	.98¼	
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	.86	

MONDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

—There was quite a variety in the offerings at the Board to-day; but few sales, however, were made, and these consisted of Governments. The 5-20's were sold at from 101½@101¾. Gold brought 218, which is considerable under the New York rates to-day.

We referred to the big strike on the Egbert Farm, and the consequent rise in the Egbert Oil Stock in the Philadelphia Market. That market was much excited. The news was received in that city on Thursday afternoon, and the sales of this stock footed up 3,000 shares at a marked advance, and on Saturday some 1,500 shares more were sold at another advance. The Maple Shade Company was a sharer in the benefits of this strike, and its stock went up three dollars per share, selling at $20.

The shipments of specie from New York on Saturday amounted to $819,643, making for the week $932,648. This shows a considerable increase upon the exports of each of the last few previous weeks, and is attributable to the reduction which has very lately taken place in the general exports, assisted by a slight increase in the imports as compared with recent returns. The advance in gold is partly in consequence of the increased demand for customs, duties and shipments. The operators in gold are cautiously on the *qui vive* respecting the movement of Grant's army, and future quotations are dependent to a great extent upon that news. Trade in like manner will be influenced in its course by that of gold and the aspect of the military situation. At present it is in a nearly stagnant condition, and opinions differ widely as to what turn it may take. Buyers are holding off for lower prices, and a few sellers are holding on for higher ones, and traffic in merchandise has thus become almost as much a matter of speculation as a venture in stocks.

The extent to which produce is held in the West is apparent from the recent returns of the receipts at and exports from Chicago, and the deliveries of grain and flour at tidewater by the Erie canal. From the opening of navigation on the latter up to the 14th of October the receipts in 1862 and 1864 were as follows:

	1862. Canal opened May 1	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	1,009,600	772,600
Wheat, bushels	23,717,800	12,391,600
Corn	17,004,600	8,224,200
Barley	575,000	1,008,200
Oats	3,446,700	7,255,900
Rye	681,700	382,400

The receipts at Chicago for the last two seasons compare thus:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.
1863	1,215,355	9,175,580	25,199 907	7,084,747	879,515
1864	978,240	9,69i,708	11,265,002	11,096,892	623,[illegible]

The exports during the present season have fallen far short of the receipts, and thus the Eastern markets have been kept under limited supplies, to which may be attributed the high prices which have prevailed. The recent panic at Chicago does not appear to have forced the export of stock hoarded there and elsewhere at the West, but it has caused lenders to withdraw considerable support from the produce speculators, and so far it operates in favor of trade following its natural course. The exports of produce from that port during the past week show a marked decline upon previous weeks, and the foreign demand this winter does not promise to be quite equal to that of the last two years.

—Mining stocks, as usual, says the Boston *Bulletin*, have been more active than the others. Hinon and Humboldt are the pictures on which the eyes of the knowing ones are fixed at present. The successful manipulations of one of the cliques in the former causes its members to be narrowly watched by operators, and when any of the big fish begin to nibble at a new bait, a shoal of minnows swarm in their wake. Humboldt has received a little attention in this way, and has jumped from 7¼ to 10 during the week; it may be crowded up to 12 or 15, giving outside parties a chance to unload meantime. Of the other new priced stocks, an advance of 1¼ has been realized in Superior; ¾ in Pontiac, and a movement in Star is not improbable. Favorable reports continue to be received from the National, Minnesota, Albany & Boston, Isle Royal, Phoenix, Huron, Copper Falls and Bay State, and stockholders have reason to be encouraged with their prospects of final success.

Steamboat Explosion on the Alabama River.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.

The steamer Senator No. 2, exploded her boilers, and was burnt and sunk on Sunday, on the Alabama River. Four white persons and twenty negroes were killed. Sixteen others were injured.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no new feature. The demand for the leading articles was moderate and sales were regular. The weather continues pleasant, with a fair amount of receipts. Our rivers are all in fine order. Business in the vicinity of the landing was active. The tow boats during the past ten days have had a busy time; the number that have and will leave were fourteen, towing out 82 barges containing 763,000 bushels of coal. The steamer Yorktown left for Louisville with a good trip of freight and passengers. The Pine Grove and Olive brought up fine cargoes. The packet for Zanesville is the Emma Graham; she leaves at 4 p. m. The new steamer Commonwealth is announced for St. Louis this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The steamers Nevada and Olive are going on the ways to undergo repairs. The Minerva is being fitted up; she will resume her trips in a few days. The Jonas Powell is announced for Gallipolis this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced; sales of 9 loads at the scales at $40@43; sales of 8 tons baled at $37 00.

APPLES—The market was firm with a good demand; sales of 200 bbls assorted at $2 50@3 00.

LARD—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Prices ranged from 22½ to 23c.

DRIED APPLES—The market has been quiet for some time past; sales in a small way at 8c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—We note sales of 100 bush at 60c ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Further sales were made in a regular way at $4 50 ₱ cwt.

EGGS—The market was firm under light receipts; sales of 3 barrels at 36@37c ₱ dozen.

GRAIN—The demand for certain descriptions of grain is improving. Wheat was more inquired for. Prices were unchanged, but tending upward. Oats was steady. Sales—600 bush at 86c; 250 do from stores, at 88c. Barley was scarce but firm, at—Spring, $1 60; Fall, $1 65. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers. Old was sold at $1 45; New, 100 bush ear on wharf, $1 20 per bush. This is the first sale of new that has been reported.

CHESNUTS—Market firm. We note sales 100 bushel at $5 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair local demand, and holders were firm in their views, exhibiting no disposition to give way. A number of parcels arrived by the river, but not sufficient to have any effect in prices. Among the sales were—Extra, 155 bbls at $9 75@10; Extra Fine, 320 bbls, in lots, $10 50@10 75, whilst certain brands was held at $11 10; country flour sold lower.

POTATOES—The market contains an ample supply of the various descriptions. Sales of 100 bbls Jersey Sweet at $4 75@5 20. Neshannocks and Peach Blows were sold at from 90c to $1 00 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. All good parcels offering find purchasers at 35@40c ₱ lb, according to quality.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply, with regular sales of Western Reserve at 20@22c; Hamburg, 23@24c.

MILL FEED—The market was firm, with a fair demand. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

GROCERIES.—The market was firm with a fair demand. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

SALT—We have no change no notice. Sales of 140 bbls No. 1 at $3 10, delivered.

RICE—The sales were small but regular at 15@15½c.

LARD OIL—Was in fair demand. Sales No. at $1 85; No. 2 at $1 75 per gallon.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 29, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

	₱ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	5½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	5½
1¼ to 1½, by ¾ to 1 inch	5½
1¼ to 1½ by 5½ inch	5
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	5¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	5¾
¼ to 1, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	5½
¼ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	5½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
1¼ to 6 inch	9½
1⅜ and 2	10½
1¼ and 1½	10½
1 and 1¼	11½
¾ inch	12½
½ inch	13½
Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.	
ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	8½
2⅝ to 2¾	8½
3 to 3½ inch	9
3⅝ to 4 inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½
⅞ and 1 inch	8
1⅛ and 1¼ inch	7½
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9½
¾ and 1¼ inch	9½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9½
¾ and 1¼ inch	10
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾
All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.	
PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Handle	9½
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	11½
FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	10
1¼ by ⅝ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
RAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7/8 in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d, (except Morley)	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Boston Oil Market.

October 29.

Oil—Linseed is quiet and unchanged; small sales at $1 30, cash. Lard Oil is steady and firm. Sales of No, 1 at $1 70@1 75; extra at $1 90@1 95 ₱ gal, cash. Red Oil is in moderate demand at $1 30@1 55 for distilled, and $1 30@1 40 for saponified. Fish Oils have been in fair demand.—Sales of Pogie at $29; Shore, $33; Bank, $35; 100 bbls Straits at $38 ₱ bbl. Sperm is steady. We quote crude at $2@2 05; refined, $2 30@2 35 for summer and winter. Whale is without change; we quote refined at $1 60, crude $1 40 ₱ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

October 29.

The market for Pig is rather unsettled; but with reduced stock and increased consumptive demand, prices on the whole are higher than noted last week. We note sales of Scotch No. 1, Gartsherrie brand, at $65; American No. 1 is scarce and selling at $65@67 per ton, cash. Bar Iron is in moderate demand; sales of common at $1 90@2 00; refined at $2@2 25 per ton. English Sheet is selling in lots from store at 10@12c, and Russia do, at 30@33c per ₱ lb, cash. Nails dull at 10c per ₱, cash, for assorted sizes.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

October 28.

Tobacco—The demand was better, and the market firmer this morning. Sales of 2 hhds scraps at $2 40@2 80; 5 factory lugs, $8 @1 to $9 40; 7 planters, $9 80 to $12 50; 11 common leaf, $13 25 to $17 50; 6 medium shipping, $17 to $21; 2 good do, $24 25@25. 2 medium manufacturing, $25 00@27 75, and 2 good do at $33 50@36 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 15 hhds were rejected.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co., 23 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls eggs, 300 do flour, 1 bx; Fetzer & Armstrong, 100 sks corn, 5 pkgs; owner, 3 bbls seed, 2 pkgs; Voegtly & Kopp, 30 bbls and 140 sks flour, 100 do seed; Colvin, Jr., 50 bbls flour; McCullough, Smith & Co., 100 do do; Captain Ewing, 3 sks; Johnson, 1 pkg; Hazen, 1 do; Richards & Bro., 2 bbls eggs; Everson, Preston & Co., 2 pkgs; Wm. Norman, 12 pkgs; J. Boyd, 16 bbls oil; Stein Bros., 1 bx; Fainson, 1 pkg; owners, 38 pkgs; Wooldridge & Atwood, 83 oil bbls; Harry, 18 pkgs; Evans, 4 bbls apples; Brown, 4 do.

Louisville.

PER OLIVE—Clarke & Co, 15 hhds tobacco and bbls whiting, 100 bbls flour and 100 sks wheat; W & D Rinehart, 3 hhds tobacco; Dalmyer, 1 do; Wilkes Co, 7 bxs; Jenkison, 2 bxs tobacco; Graham & Thomas, 200 bbls flour; Leech & Co, 100 do; Mackeown & Lenhart, 500 do; S Lindsay Jr, & Co, 150 do; Day & Hayden, 17 bdls saddle trees; W Hummer, 4 sewing machines; Dalzell & Son, 5 bbls lard oil; B L Fahnestock & Co 4 crates lead kegs; Hamilton, 2 bbls flour.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; H Riddle, 6 bbls potatoes, 7 do eggs; J Patterson, 3 bbl cider; Warren & K, 50 bbls refined oil; Forsyth Bros & Co, 50 do do; W P Beck, 600 bbls salt.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Jones, B & Co, 1330 half bloooms; Singer & N, 14 bbls scrap iron; W L Foster & Co, 12 cases of books; Atwell, L & Co, 20 kgs tobacco; R W Painter, 10 pkgs furniture; Dr G McCook, 11 bbls apples; W P Beck & Co, 6 bgs seed; L H Volgin, 100 sks corn.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—S B Floyd & Co 1 car hay, L H Voight & Co 2 do do; Patterson & Co 45 bbls apples; Graham & Co 35 do do do; H M Lyttle, 10 do do; J S Legate & Co, 140 do do; Rea & Keil 107 sks bran; J C Jenkins 98 bbls flour; Lambert & Co 50 bbls high wines; Thos Malome 1 car scrap iron; Col O'Cross 800 bags oats.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

BUSINESS—The demand for Oil was moderate. Buyers have been partially holding off for lower figures. Holders held different views, and were not disposed to give way, so that all sales of Crude made were at prices that were current for some days past. The receipts are on the increase. Since our last they foot up to 3,013 barrels. The present fine stage of water will bring all the Oil to market that is destined for Pittsburgh. A large number of tow boats are now on the way to Oil City; besides, all the passenger boats have or will start to-day. We look for heavy receipts during the week. Our latest reports from the oil regions, say oil was firm at the wells at $9 75@10 00 per barrel. Buyers were plenty. The sales were large. The departures include the Ursula, La Claire No. 3, and Petrolia. The Advance will leave for that port to-day. The sales of Crude were not large, comprising only 1,204 barrels, the particulars of which will be noted below. The Eastern gold market was about as changeable as ever. The oil market in the East was unsettled. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demands. The following parcels were disposed of: 240 bbls at 29c, packages returned; 71 bbls do at 29c; 200 do at 28c, same conditions. Sales, packages included, 200 bbls, 31c; 142 do, 34c; 200 do, 34c; 110 de, 34c; 235 do, 34c. Franklin Oil was held at one cent ₱ gallon advance.

TAR—The market was unchanged. The nominal rates were $6 50 ₱ bbl.

NAPTHA—The market was dull; prices range from 18@19c for bonded, and 38@39c for free.

REFINED OIL—Was not very active. A sale of 1000 bbls and 100 was reported at 54@74 for bonded and free. Other small sales were made at the same range of prices.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Rivar.

J. Wilkins	908	R. Ashworth	177
Maxwell & Palmer	160	A. R. Davis	334
R. Wray	225	Edgerton	372
Strickle & Baxter	177	W. H. Bynum	30
O. C. Brown	30	J. McWhinney	300
Fisher Bro.'s	300		
Total			3,01

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

G. S. Long & Co., 140 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Co., 71 barrels refined for New York.

Standard Co., 358 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bros. & Co., 62 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

S. McMahon & Co., 51 barrels benzine for Baltimore.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The Circular of Messrs. Phillips, Sledge & Co quotes provisions as follows:

There has been no material change in our provision market since our last circular. Holders of smoked meats are selling out as rapidly as possible, and the stock is much reduced. There has been no demand whatever for mess pork, and city brands would not command over $38@38 50, though holders are pretty firm at $40. Stock small. Lard has been in fair demand throughout the week, and sales sad up 1,800 tierces, opening at 19¼c, and closing at 19¾@20c. Keg lard has been in good demand for shipment South, and about all in the city has been taken during the week at 20½ to 20c. The stock of old keg lard is now exhausted. Butchers' lard held at 18c. Greases scarce, and prices range from 13 to 13½c for brown, and 14 to 15½c for yellow and white.

Stearine is extremely dull, and prices nominal at 15 to 18c, as to quality. Some very choice lots are held higher, but no buyers. Smoked Meats dull, and prices of Side Meat lower: We quote Shoulders at 19½c; Sides, 19½@20c. Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c; Clear Sides, 23c. Hams dull and nominal at 28c for Plain, and 22 to 23c for Sugar-cured. Bulk Meats—In moderate demand, but at rather lower prices. Sales of 200 hhds Sides at 18@18¼c for packed, but at the close, holders asked 19@19½c higher. No Bulk Shoulders or Hams offering. Green Meats are selling at 10½@11c for Shoulders, 14c for Sides, and 15½c for Hams. There is a fair demand for Hogs for immediate delivery, with sales of 1,000 head at $9 50 for light averages, and $9 75@10 00 for medium and heavy averages, gross, delivered this week; for early November delivery, $11 50 @12, net, are the best offers, and December deliveries would not bring over $11, net.

Boston Petroleum Market.

The market has been irregular and unsettled during the past week, as disturbed by the fluctuations in gold. At the outset, a brisk speculative demand sprang up, based upon a general advance in commercial values, and the limited stocks of oil held both in the Eastern and primary markets. Crude was known to be very scarce, and the exigencies of refiners have been such that in many cases they have borrowed oil of each other rather than enter the market in competition with speculators and thus force up the price. Under these circumstances the quotations for several days exhibited a material gain. But the movement was checked by the reaction in gold prices, and in the absence of any considerable export demand; though the gain is not wholly lost, and the market is on the whole stronger than at the date of our last report. The receipts from the oil wells of late have been rather light. But the prospect of a largely increased demand for consumption both at home and abroad, with immense profits to the proprietors of oil lands, must soon produce the natural effect of stimulating the production; and at the present time there is great activity in the oil region, and preparations are actively going forward to open more wells and develope the resources of newly organized companies. We quote crude at 45@47c; refined at 65@68c, in bond, and 78@82c, duty paid, up to 90@95c for Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 45@50c per gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Lumber in Chicago.

Lumber—The market opened this week under more than usually depressing circumstances. On Tuesday and Wednesday the supply was extremely large for this period of the year, and with few buyers, sales could only be made with difficulty, and at very low prices. The receipts since have, however, been more limited, and the market has been gradually recovering a firmer tone, and more activity. There has been no disposition among buyers to give higher prices, and with a fair demand we quote the market moderately firm at previous quotations.

Shingles—With a fair supply, there has been still less activity in the market. Stocks on hand are accumulating, and prices are weaker with a downward tendency.

Lath—In fair receipt, with a very limited demand. Market rules quiet and easy at previous quotations.

Cargo schr Hutchinson from Menomonee, sold by O. Brewster, 200,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips; balance boards, at $18; cargo brig Sam'l Hale, from Oconta, sold by Gray & Co., 140 feet lumber rafted, ¼ strips, $16 50.—*Tribune.*

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There has been a rather better spirit in the market the past week, caused by the advance in gold and from the sympathy of the trade with other branches of business, all having been more or less influenced by the same cause. There have also been some dealers in from Delaware, Maryland and Tennessee, which, in addition to those from Pennsylvania and Ohio, have given a little more activity to the market amongst the jobbers. With manufacturers, things remain much as the previous week. There has, on the whole, been rather more confidence that an increased demand would be realized immediately after the Presidential election, if not sooner.

Boston Fish Market.

October 29.

The market for codfish is firmer with a speculative demand, and prices are tending up. Sales of Grand Bank at $7@7 50; Bay Fundy, $7 50@8; small, $6 per qtl. Lake are selling at $3 25 to 3 50 per qtl. Pollock are in moderate demand at $4 to 5 per qtl. Mackeral are in better demand, with a more settled feeling among the trade. Sales Bay at $11 and $13 for Nos 2 and 1, and $12 and $16 for Shore. In Gloucester there have been sales of $12 and $15 per barrel, No. 3 steady at $10 to 12 per barrel. Alewives are selling at $8 to 8 50 per barrel. Pickled herring are in moderate demand at $5 50 to 6 per barrel.

Earthenware.

Importations still continue to be very light, and stocks on hand small, and gradually diminishing. Since the last report prices have advanced, and all grades in the hands of importers are being held firmly at the advanced prices. Dealers, finding that there is little hope of lower figures, are coming into the market and buying quite freely. The importations to the United States for the week ending September 27, were as follows, viz: To Boston, 106 pkgs; to New York, 381 do; to Philadelphia, 139 do, and to San Francisco, 24 do—total to United States, 650 pkgs.—[*Shipping List.*

New York Oil Market.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude was dull and nominally lower; refined, in bond, was firmer, and free was quiet. The reports that oil had been struck in several new localities caused considerable excitement, and produced no little conflict of opinion in regard to the future value. "Calls" were freely hawked about, but not freely taken. The sales were only about 1,100 barrels crude at 44@45c., 3,000 do. refined, in bond, mostly for export, at 66@67c., on the spot, and 70c. for next month; 900 do. free, in lots, at 61@83c.; 250 do. refined benzine at 48@50c., free, and 29½@30c. in bond.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is rather more inquiry from the trade, but generally at prices below the views of makers, who are not disposed to accept lower prices, and the market is firm but quiet at previous quotations, with a few small sales of Pig Iron to note at $56@60 for the three numbers of Anthracite, cash. Good No. 1 continues comparatively scarce and Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers. Nothing doing in Blooms. For manufactured Iron the demand is rather better, and the mills generally are fairly supplied with orders.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

The demand for Fish Oils is light, and the sales are only in a small way. Linseed Oil is active, with free sales at $1 30 cash. Lard Oil is quiet at $1 90 for winter. Olive Oil is dull. Petroleum is inactive but firm, with more inquiry for Crude, which is scarce and wanted at 78@80c; refined sold at 61@66c., and free at 78@80c; now held higher. Residum is held at $10.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: 1,900 bbls crude and 2,030 bbls refined.

Report of Flour,

Inspected by the Union Merchants' Exchange Board of Flour Inspectors, during the month of September, 1864:

Quality.	Barrels.	Sacks.
Double Extra	38,789	
Single Extra	34,933	4,280
Unbranded	1,373	
Total	75,095	4,280

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1864.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The market for this staple is quiet but firm, with very little doing in the way of sales, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and about 150,000 lbs have been disposed of in lots, within the range of 90c@$1 for fleece, chiefly at 90@97c—including 15,000 lbs Illinois at 84c, and some small lots of Tub at $1 03@1 05, cash. Yarns are rather more active at the decline, and selling at $1 50 per lb.

Boston Copper Market.

October 29.

The market is dull for all descriptions, and previous rates are not sustained. We quote small sales of Sheathing Copper at 65c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 65c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper are selling at 65c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 50c, 6 mos. Ingot Copper is a shade off at 47@48c, with considerable sales in New York at 46½@47¼. Old Copper is worth 45@46c, cash.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Yorktown	Poe	Louisville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet six inches water in the channel and falling. The weather was pleasant. The tow boats had a busy time in getting ready to leave for the lower ports.

THE new steamer Yorktown, left for Louisville last evening with a fine trip.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The new steamer Tamaulipas, will leave Pittsburgh for New Orleans direct, on the fifth of November.

THE new steamer Pine Grove, Captain Levi Boyson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPT. B. F. Hutchison's new and splendid side-wheel steamer, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and popular officers.

HO FOR THE OIL REGIONS—The light draught passenger steamer Advance, Captain Packer, leaves this afternoon for Franklin and Oil City. Passengers will bear this in mind. Our old friend, Captain C. Carpenter, will do the honors in the office.

THE No. 1 passenger steamer Emma Graham, is the packet for Zanesville, to-day, at 4 p. m. This boat is in charge of Captain Stull, an officer of considerable experience, in fact he may be said to have been brought up in the trade. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and Rowland.

THE PRESENT RUN OF COAL.—The present rise in our rivers was altogether unexpected. Our coal men, having an eye to business, have been getting ready for the present occasion. The amount to go forward is not large, viz: 14 tow boats, towing 82 barges, containing 763,000 bushels. The largest portion goes to Cincinnati. The balance being divided between Madison, Cairo, and St. Louis.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
D. Fulton	9	85,000
Lake Erie No. 2	8	75,000
Alps	4	40,000
Leopard	5	45,000
Tigress	5	48,000
Whale	4	38,000
Shark	9	85,000
Hercules	5	45,000
Arab	5	45,000
Star	5	45,000
Petrel	6	55,000
Venture	5	45,000
O. H. Ormsby	5	45,000
Storm No. 3	7	70,000
14	82	763,000

BELOW CAIRO—OCTOBER 29.—Fort list. Atlantic, New Orleans and return, 8 a. m.; Bart Able, St. Louis to Memphis, 8 a. m.; Centralia, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 10 a. m.; Prairie State, Johnsonville, 10 a. m.; Bird's Prairie, St. Louis to Johnsonville, 10 a. m.; Geneva Island, 8, 12 a. m.; Gladiator, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 p. m.; New Gaty, St. Louis and return, 5 p. m.; General Alva, Bend, 5 p. m.

Captain Silvert has arrived from below and reports the City of Alton aground. It will take a rise of seven feet to float her. There is a gunboat plowing her from Quiffa Prairie.

The Belle Memphis had 82 bales of cotton for B R Peitman, 38 for Hamilton & Drummon, 36 for L Severs & Co, 25 for J. Merritt, 11 for N Stevens, and 4 for S. J. Pratt, all of St Louis. Her pilot and clerk, E Rowland, reports all quiet below. The Belle took a fat and good trip of freight and passengers.

The Tri-night steamer Empress sank at Island No. 34. She struck a snag in r